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LEADING ARTICLES—March 2, 1917.
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.
COLONIZATION SUCCEEDS.
SELLING BOYCOTT PAPERS LAWFUL.
INSTRUCTION FOR CITIZENSHIP.
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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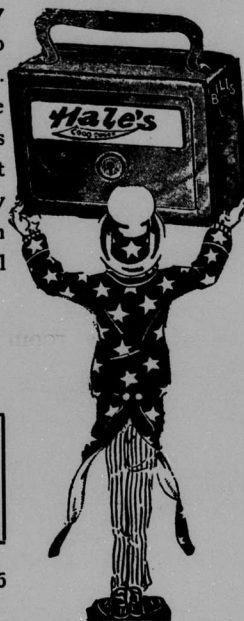
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Growth and Development

-:-

Doubtless it is the desire of the great mass of Americans to see this country grow and develop into the world's greatest nation, a government capable of and actually rendering to humanity the maximum of opportunities.

As to the means of bringing about this most desirable condition of affairs there is, of course, room for wide differences of opinion. The millions of little details that must play a part in the establishment of such an institution, in the very nature of things, make not only possible, but certain, a great variety of ideas.

But as to the fundamentals, the basic policies upon which such a government must be founded, there is no such wide possibilities. Past experience has furnished us with proof positive that given results always follow specified actions. Only dreamers seek to evade such laws of life, while practical men take advantage of their knowledge of them.

There is, for instance, the rule of life, always in operation, that if we are to keep and develop our faculties we must make use of them. If we are to prevent the wasting away of the muscles of our bodies we must put them to work, exercise them. If our minds are not to be allowed to decay, then there must be activity in them.

This rule runs all through life, and it is nonsense to attempt to dispute it. The bird must struggle to release itself from the shell; the blade of grass must force its way up through the soil from the roots. No animate thing, animal or vegetable, can set aside this rule. It is, in fact, a law of life.

There is now growing up in this country a school of thought which seeks to set aside this law by doing things for people which it assumes, whether rightly or wrongly, they are not capable of doing for themselves. That such a policy can not result in permanent good, and that it must eventually be hurtful to society as a whole through hindering progress and retarding individual development seems never to occur to this cult. The idea that it will lead to spoon-feeding a constantly increasing number of persons entirely escapes the thought of these so-called social welfare workers. Paternalistic consideration, whether by governmental or private agencies, has a devitalizing influence upon the recipient and is, therefore, opposed to the best interests of society as a whole.

We are not contending that there are not those who need

paternalistic favor. We doubtless have them, and probably always will have them, but we object to deliberately increasing their number by pursuing wrong policies and the excessive paternalism urged by large groups of persons at the present time will result in just that sort of thing.

Excessive paternalism may help individuals temporarily, but its lasting influence must of necessity be hurtful. Babies do not learn to walk by being wheeled in go-carts. Men do not become equipped to solve the problems of life by being lifted over the hurdles by others.

If we are to build up here a nation of strong, self-reliant men and women who can stand upon their own feet and successfully meet every condition that confronts them, the workers must manage their own affairs, regulate their own lives, and solve their own problems in the every-day relations of life.

Any system that creates dependents and breeds subservient followers must be repulsive to all persons with red blood coursing through their veins and imbued with republican ideals. Democracy in action places men upon their own resources and produces a race of independent, upstanding and efficient people, and he who sets up an opposite institution hinders development and interferes with the progress of the human race in its struggle up from the depths of helpless dependency to vigorous independence. Such a person instead of being praised as a beneficent friend of man should be condemned as an enemy of society. Such work is not well-doing. It is positively hurtful.

The advocates of constantly increasing paternalism may be well-meaning, but the adoption of their ideas can not, in the long run, be helpful. Men progress by experience, by helping themselves, not by being cared for by others.

Some few persons, of course, must always have their burdens carried for them, but this does not furnish justification for throttling the initiative in, and making dependents of, the many. Nothing so develops human beings as facing the rigors and trials of life, and in the development of the individual lies the hope of democracy.

There is a point beyond which paternalism must not go, and it behooves all lovers of liberty and freedom and democracy to be on guard lest their cherished institutions be destroyed by a combination of surreptitious self-seekers, deluded egotists and well-meaning incompetents.

CALIFORNIA COLONIZATION SUCCEEDS.

By Jennie Hayden.

The progress and prosperity of California, like that of the mother country, Mexico, have for ages been held in check by the land barons, whose original Spanish grants have enabled them and their descendants to hold out of use for speculative purposes vast estates which if disintegrated into small homesteads on the colonization plan as outlined by the State Colonization Commission in its bill now before the Legislature, would relieve the congestion of the unemployed and poorly-paid laborers in the larger cities by giving to the people who desire it a chance to live on the lands so long withheld from them.

Mexico has recently made a momentous step forward in placing a high tax rate on absentee land holdings, and that California is wide awake to the importance of correcting her land policy is evidenced by the large vote polled for the single tax amendment in this State last November—a total of 260,332, or an affirmative vote greater than one-fourth the total vote cast.

We learned much from the educative campaign made by the single taxers in this State last year. It seems logical enough, that argument of theirs, that with a single tax on land according to its valuation and no tax whatever on personal property, building improvements, labor, or industries, the present economic disorder would be reversed, as necessarily all vacant city lots and every acre of unoccupied farm land would be quickly put into use, thereby doing away with unemployment by creating new fields for industry both in the large cities and smaller communities.

While many thoughtless Americans have been criticising her "archaic" government the Constitutional Assembly of the United States of Mexico has been doing things. Besides putting a stiff tax rate on absentee land holdings our next door neighbor has just placed upon her statute books a universal eight-hour day, a law limiting the working hours of children between 12 and 16 years of age to six hours per day, and a law granting to men and women equal pay for equal work.

Now that Mexico has devised a scheme to rid herself of the land barons—the cause of all her political ills—why can not California also legislate her land speculators out of existence by taxing the 4,000,000 acres of cultivable land they now hold out of occupation so high that they will be glad to sell out to the State or to private parties seeking land for colonization projects?

In San Luis Obispo County there are vast areas of unused land. There is one estate of 60,000 acres near Paso Robles, another of 54,000 acres within ten miles of the same city, still another of 44,000 acres near San Miguel, and several of from 2000 to 10,000 acres each. These valleys and rolling hills are covered with live and white oaks and the soil is a deep, rich sandy loam, mulched by centuries of deposits of vegetable growths. With inexhaustible water resources and an average rainfall of 26 inches the land in this section of the State needs no irrigation and is especially adapted to the most successful culture of every known variety of deciduous fruits.

In this county is situated the Atascadero Colony, a tract of 23,000 acres which was originally part of a Spanish grant comprising 110,000 acres. This colony is a fair example of what can be done with the idle fertile acres of California. What was three years ago a vast wilderness of approximately forty square miles is today the seat of a prosperous and contented community of over 200 families, while about 3000 other purchasers have signified their intention of becoming resident settlers in the near future. Three thousand acres are already planted to deciduous

fruits and an extensive business is being carried on in truck gardening and flower seed farming.

The Atascadero Colony just now is attracting nation-wide attention through one of its publications—"The Illustrated Review"—which at a subscription rate of 10c per year goes into the homes of millions of subscribers and is a most effective method of advertising, descriptively as well as pictorially, the great natural beauty of the location and its industrial progress. Another monthly magazine and weekly newspaper are published here and special bulletins are sent out to intending purchasers several times during the course of the year. The Atascadero Press, where these publications are printed, is one of the most up-to-date printing plants in America. Big rotary gravure presses are part of its equipment. Over one hundred people are employed in the printing industry alone, while other hundreds—many of whom have to live in tents because of lack of better accommodation—are required in the building activities, the horticultural department, the big department store, the brick plant, the warehouses, the machine shops, the planing and saw mills, the electrical and engineering departments, the post office and the general offices of the colony corporation. All colonists who desire work are steadily employed, but more and more trained, experienced men and women are, and will be, constantly required than can be obtained from among the settlers. In the circulation department of the publishing plant most of the young women employed as stencil cutters, stenographers and general office workers, have come from San Francisco or Los Angeles and have no interest in the colony aside from their salaries.

The success of this project is due, not so much to its great natural advantages of location and rail and water facilities as to the sound business principles applied to the carrying out of the plan. Everything was carefully predetermined. It was designed that all general improvements should be provided for in advance and their cost pro-rated over the land. The work of surveying, laying out, soil testing, determining of adaptability and the actual planting of all orchard districts, was done under the personal direction of Prof. E. J. Wickson, formerly dean of the Department of Horticulture of the University of California; while the engineering problems, the water system, the architectural scheme for the civic center and residential district, the platting of the residential subdivision, the matter of land titles and other legal details were developed by men of equally high standing.

As an experiment it is proposed by the State Colonization Commission to ask owners to submit lands for inspection so that the areas (10,000 acres in two areas of 5000 acres each) considered most desirable may be purchased and made ready for settlement. A State appropriation of \$250,000, it is believed, will be sufficient for the experiment, while through the credit system of the Farm Loan Bank settlers will be enabled to borrow money for building purposes at a low rate of interest with thirty years in which to complete their payments. Under competent business management and practical instructions from the farm advisers now supplied by the State College of Agriculture the co-operative settler will have many advantages over the isolated farmer engaged in the business of growing things single handed, often handicapped by lack of farm labor and usually marketing his harvests at a cost disproportionate to the profit.

If private colonization schemes such as Atascadero, Llano, Bidwell, Los Molinos and Gridley are successful beyond expectation there can be no reasonable doubts about the good to be accomplished by the State in colonizing the 4,000,000 acres of fertile lands now going to waste,

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Last Tuesday the police judges handed down a written decision, dismissing the charges against seven culinary workers charged with violating the anti-picketing ordinance adopted at the last city election. Three weeks ago the police judges sat en banc taking evidence in said cases from which it appears that the only thing done by the accused men was to sell a newspaper or magazine having on its front page a sentiment to the effect that the employer who does not treat his employees fairly but works them long hours and at small wages is unfair to organized labor and does not deserve public patronage. In making the decision, the court, speaking through Judge Oppenheim, said:

"In deciding this case let it be understood that the court is not passing on the constitutionality and validity of this ordinance, and is in no wise attempting to nullify the act of the majority of the people at the initiative election at which the ordinance was passed. We are simply deciding this case on questions of fact and not of law.

"The court believes this case should be dismissed for the reason that there is no evidence of intimidation, and furthermore, because we feel that we cannot presume that there is any element of conspiracy present. We cannot go so far as to say that the paper carried in the hands of the defendant was either a sign or a banner. There is no evidence to show that it was not a bona fide newspaper. * * * The court feels that it would be as dangerous to convict these men of this offense as it would be to convict them of carrying a copy of a daily newspaper. * * * This court will do nothing that may be construed as a violation of the freedom of the press or of speech."

JACK LONDON MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The Jack London Memorial Library and School of Social Science has established permanent headquarters at 1256 Market street in the Averill building. Since its inception, several weeks ago, the library has met with most encouraging success. It was founded for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Jack London, whose name it bears, and for the further purpose of fostering interest in political, economic and social topics.

Several thousand volumes have been secured as a nucleus to what is intended to be a collection of the world's best books on the various fields of sociology and political economy. Other phases of literature, however, will not be overlooked. Books on history, travel, fiction, philosophy and science are to be included on the library's shelves. Several Eastern publishers have donated sets of books, in addition to local donations. A "book party" was held recently which netted the library over a hundred books.

A series of lectures by competent authorities on economics is being organized at the present time. Trade unionists and those who are in sympathy with the project are welcome to make use of the library at all times.

INK WORKERS VICTIMIZED.

In Cincinnati, the newly-formed union of printing ink workers is having trouble. When those workers began discussing unionism the Queen City Printing Ink Company raised wages and reduced hours. Its employees were the first to join the union, however, and the company then discharged officers of the union. This action forced a strike and the ink workers are now appealing to fellow unionists in the printing trades to assist them in securing the right to organize without being victimized.

The Schwarm & Jacobus Printing Ink Company has signed an agreement with the new union.

Always remember "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

INSTRUCTION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

The object of this communication is to call the attention of all the affiliated labor organizations and their publications in the City and County of San Francisco to a very important subject—that of becoming a member of the greatest republic on earth, in other words, "an American citizen," and particularly dealing with the local means of assisting the worker of foreign birth who desires to become one of us.

During the election campaign last fall, it became apparent that there were within the ranks of union labor a large number of workers who were ineligible to vote, simply for the good reason that they were not citizens.

The recording secretary of this union was recently instructed to inquire into the local arrangements for assisting the foreign-born to become citizens. The outstanding feature of that investigation was the dense ignorance prevailing in official circles on this matter.

At the Lincoln Evening School, maintained in the Hearst School building, at the southwest corner of Hermann and Fillmore streets, there is a corps of teachers under the supervision of Frank L. Fenton, a practicing attorney, all of whom devote the hours between 7 and 9:15 p.m. of every day in the week except Saturday and Sunday, to the instruction of the foreigner, both in lines of general education and the laws of this country pertaining to citizenship, and no matter what the status of knowledge or of the citizenship papers, the candidate is taken in hand and coached along to the final examination in Judge Mogan's court, where most of those taking the course are sent. Mr. Fenton, being an attorney, is able to examine and advise the candidate to the best advantage. Not alone is citizenship a feature of the course, but the fundamentals of reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, language, etc., are taken up, as needed by the individual candidate, and when he is deemed to be sufficiently advanced, a certificate is given him over the signature of the principal, which receives due recognition in the examination by the court, and thus the process of making a new citizen is promoted. And the whole proceeding, excepting the court fees of \$1 for the first papers, and \$4 for the finals, costs the candidate nothing, as the school, being a part of the regular educational scheme, the bill is footed by the City and County of San Francisco.

There are many other evening schools throughout the city that teach "citizenship" or laws pertaining to civil government, but this is the only one dealing with "naturalization" proper, and its name must not be confounded with that of the Lincoln Grammar School on Harrison street, between Fourth and Fifth. The official title of the school in question is the Lincoln Evening School, Hermann and Fillmore streets.

As it is a part of the city's Department of Education, there are no funds for advertising it, and the teachers are compelled to go to the courts and offices to secure the names of candidates filing first papers in order to keep the classes full, so that there is a chance for the forces of labor to do a real good, in a line that will work both ways, and we recommend that the subject be given official attention by the Labor Council, and all the affiliated councils, and that space be allotted to it in the labor journals, for it is to the advantage of labor, both to its aims and ideals, as well as in its local affairs to bring its membership up to fully 100 per cent citizenship.

Trusting that labor forces will not wait until we face an election before moving in this very important matter, we remain,

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CARGO OF THE MINNESOTA.

Few people who read of the steamship Minnesota steaming from San Francisco on February 14th, with a cargo of 25,100 barrels of California wine, gave the incident more than passing notice.

The steamship Minnesota, which is the largest cargo carrier in the world, and one of the six largest vessels ever built, displaces 40,000 tons, loads 28,000 tons measurement cargo, or 21,000 tons weight cargo.

This steamer, which was built by, and is presently owned by Americans, is en route to New York via Panama, and will be the largest vessel to pass through the Canal.

There are 25,100 barrels of wine on board, representing the largest shipment of wine made at one time from California. Of this lot, 17,000 barrels were shipped by the California Wine Association, the balance having been shipped by seven other California wine firms.

Believing that many will be interested in some of the particulars concerning this shipment of 25,100 barrels of wine, the following mathematical facts have been compiled: Amount of freight charges, \$81,000; value of shipment, about \$475,000; amount of marine insurance, about \$3500; the U. S. I. R. tax on the wine exceeds \$60,000.

If the 25,100 barrels of wine were shipped by rail, it would have taken 418 cars of 15 tons capacity each, which, coupled together, would make a train over three miles in length.

The 1,300,000 gallons of wine represent the crushing of approximately 17,000,000 pounds of grapes, gathered from close to 2,300,000 vines.

If all this wine were bottled, it would require 5,200,000 quart bottles. If placed end to end, these bottles would extend from San Francisco to Grand Island, Nebraska.

The 1,300,000 gallons of wine will provide two glasses of wine for each adult in the United States.

If the 25,100 barrels had been prepared for shipment at one point, it would have taken eight men one month to fill the barrels, provided they were arranged bung up.

It would have taken one man two-thirds of one year to fill the barrels.

It would have taken three men one month to stencil the barrels.

It will require at New York 1250 trucks, each hauling 20 barrels (5 tons) to remove the 25,100 barrels from the dock, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$4000 for carting.

It took 35 men one month to turn out by machine the barrels used in this shipment.

The staves used in the barrels represent the mill run of 1500 cords of stave bolts.

Piled six high, it would require a chamber 200 feet by 100 feet by 17 feet to accommodate these 25,100 barrels.

If the barrels were arranged 9 square, or 81 barrels to a tier, it would require 300 tiers, or the height of the Eiffel Tower to consume the lot.

If the 1,300,000 gallons of wine were stored in one tank, and a perpendicular inch hose eighteen feet long was attached to the bottom of the tank and the wine allowed to flow by gravity, it would require 21 full days to empty the tank. (An opportunity for one to get busy with a pencil.)

The average person does not appreciate the magnitude of California's viticultural industry, and in presenting the foregoing, it is assumed that the reader will realize its importance to the State and to the thousands of people who are employed in the 170,000 acres of wine-grape vineyards and in the 900 wineries. Barrel makers, bottle manufacturers, printers, teamsters, laborers, and many other lines of endeavor are also dependent upon the industry.

CALIFORNIA SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

By Thos. W. Williams.

The California Socialist State convention, just closed at Fresno, was the most significant ever held in the State.

Radical changes were made in the State Constitution. Provisions were made for organization of locals without regard to territorial jurisdiction; the entire management of all political activity to be resident in the membership of each political subdivision. Provision was made for the complete reorganization of the State executive committee along new and original lines. This plan provides for one representative on the committee from each of the following industrial groups: Farmers, miners, transportation, manufacturing, building trades, printing, office and service employees, professional, housekeeping.

Each member of the committee will at the same time become a State organizer, elected by his or her particular industrial group, and devoting his entire time to propaganda and the organization of said group.

The following initiative measures will be placed on the ballot: A fair election law; a bill covering social insurance and embracing old age pensions, sickness, accident, disemployment and mothers' pensions; a bill covering a comprehensive system of public ownership of all public utilities and embracing control of State water power, the extension of the State highway and the establishment of a State-owned passenger and freight auto and truck system, State and city-owned markets, same to be financed by a special tax on land values; a bill exempting personal individual property and all improvements on realty from taxation.

A State bulletin will be published monthly. The initial dues for all new members will be one dollar, twenty-five cents to apply to subscription to the State bulletin, fifteen cents to pay the national dues for three months, and the remainder to go into a special organization fund.

Plans will be made to furnish an auto for each of the nine State organizers. There are two machines now partly paid for. Instead of attempting to stave off the sentiment which has crystallized into the non-partisan movement of the Dakotas and other Western States, it is proposed to

so organize the Socialist party of this State as to make the non-partisan scheme both unnecessary as well as impossible.

GAINS BY "MOVIE" OPERATORS.

In Pittsburgh, Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 171 has signed a union-shop agreement with Rowland & Clark. This concern controls a number of picture houses in this section and has recognized union labor for the first time.

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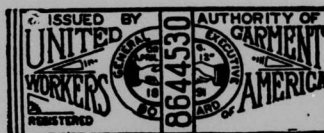
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HOW ORGANIZED LABOR PREVENTS SICKNESS AND LENGTHENS LIFE.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The 30,000,000 wage earners of the United States lose every year in the form of wages on account of sickness \$500,000,000.

Doctors' fees, medicine and other material required during illness cost them \$500,000,000 more; making a total of \$1,000,000,000 lost annually by wage earners on account of sickness.

This is twice the amount given annually for philanthropic purposes in the United States.

Workingmen pay a terrible tribute toward our commercial and industrial prosperity. It is conservatively estimated that at least 30,000 workmen are killed annually in industry and 300,000 more are seriously injured, although there are said to be 2,000,000 industrial accidents of all kinds.

One of the finest things being done by organized labor is to wipe out the causes and conditions which lower vitality and shorten life.

It does this by securing the shorter workday and in its fight for one day's rest in seven, because fatigue is one of the principal causes of disease. When a man is completely exhausted physically he invites diseased germs which may finish him.

It does it through its fight for higher wages, because when a man is able to eat nourishing food he chases away the devils of disease.

It does it through keeping little children out of mills and factories, because the stunted bodies of child workers cannot successfully resist disease.

It does it by helping to keep women out of shops and in their homes particularly those who are bearing the burdens of motherhood and home makers.

It does it by insisting on clean work shops, because bad sanitary conditions in places where men are employed all day are sure to lower their power of resistance against disease.

These are just a few of the ways in which organized labor is helping to decrease sickness and death.

We have been told by scientists that human life may be extended 15 years in a single generation. If, through the efforts of organized labor, human life in this country were extended only one year, it would result in saving the equivalent of over 2,000,000 lives of 45 years' duration each in a single generation.

This means in substance that through the activities of organized labor enough lives would be

saved during a single generation to produce the equivalent of the complete lives of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Isn't this a job worth while and should it not receive the support of every right-thinking workman, every employer of labor and everybody else who is interested in the well-being of mankind?

A logical inference, therefore, is that we should stand by organized labor in its commendable task.

ARE HIGH DUES PROFITABLE?

Members of the International Molders' Union of Cincinnati are considering raising their dues to 50 cents a week and strike benefits to \$9 a week.

In the current issue of the "International Molders' Journal," Editor Frey requests members to answer these questions before voting:

"In the first place, is trade unionism, a good thing for the wage earner? If it is necessary for their welfare and advancement, then is it good policy for them to make their trade union as effective as possible?

"Do the members of an organization, which has ample funds, make more rapid progress than those who have but little income and no treasury?

"In which period of our history did our members make the most rapid progress in securing higher wages and improved shop conditions? When dues were less than 25 cents, when they were less than 40 cents or after they became 40 cents per week?

"Was it before, or after, the dues became 40 cents per week that the International Molders' Union was able to eliminate the differentials in the minimum wage rate?

"Is there any evidence that in the future we will not be forced to fight for our rights as we have in the past?

"Will we be able to fight for these rights and defend our organization more successfully against those who seek to destroy it if we increase the revenue of our defense fund?"

POSTAL UNIONS UNITE.

As the result of a referendum vote the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks will amalgamate. The new organization will be known as the National Federation of Postal Employees. The first named union favored the plan by a vote of 43 to one, and the railway clerks by a vote of six to one.

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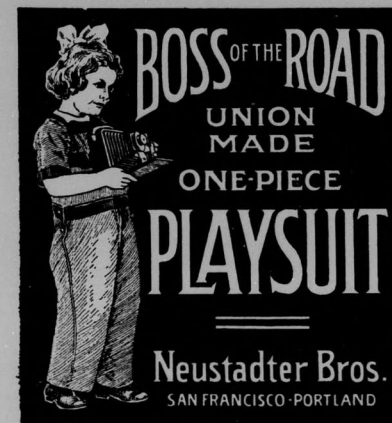
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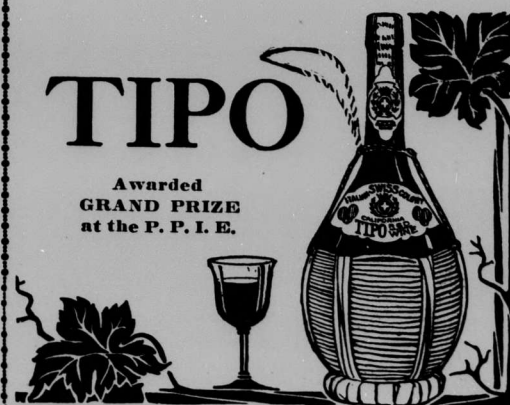
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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917.

Some figures monstrous and mis-shaped appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportioned to their site or place
Due distance reconciles to form and grace.
—Pope.

Despite the wails of the pessimist the labor
movement is marching steadily forward. Not
as rapidly as in justice it should, but every day
shows some improvement, some stride toward
better things, something gained for the toiler.

Why are San Francisco's neighbors about the
bay always knocking their big sister? San Fran-
cisco always has a good word to say for them,
and in truth, sometimes they do not deserve it.
Quit knocking and do a little honest boosting.

There are 10,671 millionaires in the United
States at the present time, and we are making
more at a rapid rate. If, as has been asserted,
there are a thousand paupers for each million-
aire, there are nearly eleven million paupers in
the country.

No social insurance law can be passed by the
legislature of this State without amending the
constitution. For this reason the Social Insur-
ance Commission has recommended that an
amendment be submitted to the people for rati-
fication at the next general election.

If anything can be done to avoid the horrors
of vivisection without injury to the human race
it should be done. Some of the things said to
be done to dumb animals in the name of science
are horrible beyond description. Our legislators
ought to carefully consider Assembly Bill 798
before approving it.

Men are being sent to jail for long periods in
New Zealand for merely advocating the repeal
of the "War Regulations Act." Trial by jury
has been abolished, leaving a handful of men
complete masters over the lives of 2,000,000 peo-
ple. And this is the country some of our Social-
ist friends would have us imitate!

We have received the first two numbers of
"The Irish Worker," published in Chicago by Jim
Larkin. We cannot believe this renegade Irish-
man represents the sentiments of the workers
of Ireland. But, if we are mistaken in this re-
spect, then "God have mercy on them," is our
prayer, because he advocates policies and prac-
tices that have always resulted in disaster for
those foolish enough to follow them. His bung-
ling babble will receive but scant attention in
this country, because the average American
worker is intelligent and the doctrine he preaches
only appeals to ignorance.

-:- Vocational Education! -:-

There are pending before the present Legislature ten bills providing for
vocational training in the schools of California. These bills have been care-
fully drawn by Commissioner of Vocational Training E. R. Snyder, after a
careful investigation as to the desires of the various interests of the State.

Dr. Snyder has kept constantly in mind Federal legislation on the subject so
that California might be able to take advantage of such appropriations as the
national government provided as a help to the States.

He has also religiously avoided the errors of those who have advocated
the transplanting of the dual system prevailing in Germany to the State of Cali-
fornia, in this respect adhering to the policy of the American labor movement
in favor of the unit system of education.

Two years ago splendid vocational training bills passed both houses of the
Legislature but failed to receive the approval of the Governor because of the
lack of funds sufficient to go around. This difficulty, however, Dr. Snyder
believes he has overcome in the bills he has presented to the present session.
The Federal bill will also to some extent operate to remove this difficulty.

The House and Senate of the United States Congress have adjusted all
differences between the two vocational bills passed by these two bodies and the
bill is now before the President for approval. There were 137 differences be-
tween the two bills. The most important difference was in the manner in
which the law should be administered. The Senate favored a board consisting
of five cabinet officials who would select an advisory board of seven members.
The House favored appointment by the President of a board consisting of a
representative of labor, manufacturing, commerce and agriculture to act with
the Federal commissioner of education.

These differences have been compromised by blending the two plans so that
the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, and
the Commissioner of Education are ex-officio members of the board and the
President shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, representa-
tives of labor, manufacturing, commerce and agriculture to act with the board.

Under this act the Federal Government will assist States, by appropriations,
in preparing persons for the teaching of trade, home economics, industrial and
agricultural subjects.

The American Federation of Labor has been a continuous advocate of this
legislation, as has organized labor throughout the nation.

In the matter of vocational education, as in other matters of legislation, there
are persons who desire to serve their own selfish ends, and they must be watched
lest they succeed in so altering the legislation as to make it hurtful to the people
rather than beneficial.

Vocational education is not being advocated solely for the purpose of in-
creasing profits for employers. The pupils are the main factor to be taken into
account in such matters.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

With the approach of National Orange Day, which falls this year on Saturday, March 10th, it is announced through the offices of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange that during the past twelve months the American public consumed 5,760,000,000 oranges. Had these oranges been distributed equally among the population of this country, every family in the United States would have consumed two dozen oranges per month. As it was, the distribution was of such uniformity as to supply every nook and corner of the United States and Canada so thoroughly that there was no need for anyone to go without his allowance of oranges unless he chose to so deprive himself. Orange Day, which has become an annual fruit festival occurring early in March, marks the period of greatest orange production. This day is set aside as one of recognition to the fruit that has come to occupy such an important position in the diet of the nation.

Our contemporary, "Organized Labor," in last week's issue in an article entitled "A Belated Declaration" grows facetious over the recent declaration of the San Francisco Labor Council that the "Union Labor County Committee of San Francisco" is defunct and has lost standing among the trade union voters. Aforesaid organ further makes a bold bid for the State Building Trades Council to become the successor of the said County Committee and, incidentally, declares that "the political policy of union labor in this State has been definitely outlined and settled without any further declaration" at the sixteenth annual convention of the State Building Trades Council of California held as far back in history as March 25, 1916. It is a long time between drinks in the cup of politics, two years both in the State and in the City and County of San Francisco. Both the said declarations occurred between the last and coming municipal elections. Both consequently look forward and backward, and while the Building Trades convention legally could speak only for its own membership it has not offered anything to replace the defunct body, unless all union labor in both city and the State are to follow the kite hoisted on the date mentioned. Where does "Organized Labor" get that stuff about a belated declaration?

A bulletin (No. 208) on profit sharing in the United States, recently issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, classifies two forms of profit sharing in operation in this country—one under which distribution of a specific proportion of the net profits is made to at least one-third of the total number employed, including employees in occupations other than executive and clerical, and the other a limited profit sharing plan under which less than one third of the employees, excluding employees other than executives and clerks, are participants. There are, however, bonus and stock purchase plans, popularly known as profit sharing plans, involving payments of a percentage of earnings based on length of service, or distribution of stock subscriptions, but these are not, properly speaking, profit sharing plans. The bulletin presents a careful examination and analysis, with statistical data, of all the plans in operation, describing in detail the arrangements in specific establishments and pointing out the factors which determine profits, the conditions under which they are distributed, the proportion of total employees who participate, the occupations or types of employment of participating employees, the benefits accruing to participating employees, the cost to employers, and the results secured.

WIT AT RANDOM

"What is the rent of your room, Henry? I suppose they ask a lot for it."

"Yes, all the time."—"Lampoon."

"Do you sit up for your husband?"

"No; I am an early riser and am always up in time to greet him."—Boston "Transcript."

"John, dear," wrote a lady from the Capital, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Jane, I enclose a check," wrote John in reply; "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price—they are robbing you!"—"Tit-Bits."

Po—Your room-mate says that he is a practical socialist.

Dunk—He must be. He wears my shirts, smokes my tobacco, and writes to my girls.—"Pitt Panther."

The unsettled state of Irish affairs reminds one of a slip made by the Duke of Wellington during a House of Lords debate on Ireland. In the course of his speech he mentioned that two clergymen had been murdered in Ireland.

A noble lord on the other side of the house rose at once to correct him.

"No, no; only one."

"Only one?" rejoined the Duke. "Well, I am mistaken I am sorry."

A tall, gaunt-looking person recently entered a hotel in London and applied for a room. The price he was willing to pay entitled him to lodgings on the top floor of the house. Among his belongings the proprietor noticed a coil of rope.

Upon being asked what the rope was for he replied:

"That's a fire escape; always carry one with me now in case of a Zeppelin raid or fire, which, I understand, often occur here, and then I am able to let myself down from the window without troubling any one."

"Yes," replied the landlord, stroking his chin reflectively; "seems like a pretty good idea, but guests with fire escapes pay in advance at this hotel during the war."

"That's a peculiar looking bruise you have on the back of your neck," observed the doctor.

"Yes," said the patient, "I am subject to these. You see I am a clarinet player in an orchestra."

"I don't see how that can produce bruises on the back of your neck."

"It doesn't produce them exactly, but it places me in a position where I am very liable to get them."

"How is that?"

"I sit directly in front of the man who plays the slide trombone."—Newark "Eagle."

Prof. Lyon Playfair once visited a phosphate mine whose manager, a Scotchman, desired him to leave at once and drop his specimens. Prof. Playfair addressed him in good Scotch and asked him if he thought him a mining adventurer. "Ay, that's just what ye are!" "No," replied Prof. Playfair, "I am a Scotch professor." "Then, if ye are, ye'll be havin' a name." "My name is Playfair," he responded. "Mon," said the Scotchman, "are ye Lyon Playfair?" Then looking from his six feet two inches with compassion on the five feet four of the professor, he continued, "Hoot, mon, yer name's traveled further than yer wee legs will ever carry ye!"

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PRICE.

Whatever of freedom we own,
Somebody has striven and tried for it;
By war through the years it has grown
By strength of the men who have died for it.

Each stone of the structure of truth
Some one has made ready and right for it,
Some one has spent heart's blood and youth,
Some one has been willing to fight for it.

Not always has blood been the pay,
But always a price has been paid for it.
The worth of achievement today
Is gauged by the struggle we've made for it.

There need not be rancor or hate,
Nor bitterness, terror and blight for it,
But nothing is worthy or great
Unless you are willing to fight for it.

You cannot buy progress with gold
(You get but the emptiest shell of it),
But to win it, and earn it, and hold,
You must go through the heat and the hell of it.

You must suffer the sweat and the pain,
You must toil all the day and the night for it,
For nothing worth while you can gain
Unless you are willing to fight for it.

MOVING STONES.

There is a curiosity in Long Pond, which lies mostly in Bridgeton, Cumberland County, Me., and which has often afforded matter of speculation.

On the easterly side of the pond is a cove which extends about 100 rods farther east than the general course of the shore, says the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." The bottom is clay, and so shoal that a man may wade 50 rods into the pond. At the bottom of this cove are stones of various sizes, which, it is evident from various circumstances, have an annual motion toward the shore. The proof of this is the mark or track left behind them, and the bodies of clay driven up before them.

Some of these stones are two or three tons weight, and have left a track of several rods behind them, having at least a common cartload of clay before them. The shore of the cove is lined with these stones, which, it would seem, have crawled out of the water.

WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS—

Fair to train a child to do right.

Easier to cultivate good habits than to remove bad ones.

Cheaper to prevent the crimes than to cure the criminal.

Business-like to form character, instead of trying to reform it.

Teach your children to be kind to all animals.—Western Humane Press Committee.

A PRAYER.

From compromise and things half done
Keep me with stern and stubborn pride
And when, at last, the fight is won,
God, keep me still unsatisfied.

—Louis Untermeyer.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Board Meeting, February 27, 1917.

President Weber, presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.
Admitted to membership on transfer: Frank H. Martens, violin, Local No. 153, San Jose, Cal.
Admitted to full membership from transfer: Max Amsterdam, violin, Local No. 104, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Resigned: Mrs. Fanny De Shields Blom.

Notice to Leaders and Contractors.

The Board of Directors has ruled that for the entire month of March and part of April up to and including the 14th, picnics may be played at Shell Mound Park with eight men. Thereafter the regular classification of ten men must prevail.

Dues and assessments to the amount of \$2.25 are now due and payable to C. H. King, financial secretary-treasurer, first quarter to March 30th. Do it now.

Next union meeting, Thursday, March 8th, 1 p. m.

Mr. Contractor.

Work for more musicians on your engagements. The results will be we will all enjoy increased prosperity and work.

Municipal Orchestra Concerts.

The first of the municipal concerts at the Auditorium last Thursday night was the kind of success that demonstrated the wisdom of the plan which was worked out by a citizens' committee in co-operation with the auditorium committee of the Supervisors. It gave conclusive proof of San Francisco's distinctiveness among American municipalities, when 10,000 persons, representing every walk of life, will attend and show their appreciation of really good music, played by a really good orchestra, at the nominal cost of 10 cents.

The plans for this experimental series of concert probably are not by any means perfect, but they will require only a little profit by experience to make the scheme work out as it should.

Even if the series is not entirely self-supporting, there should be some way of making up any deficit that may be incurred—either by private subscription or by municipal appropriation, or both, if necessary. The next concert will be held Sunday, March 11, 1917.

Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher is to be congratulated upon his untiring efforts in our behalf, and the success of this enterprise surely gives us the entering wedge and opportunity of appearing before the Board of Supervisors for a yearly appropriation of money for municipal orchestra concerts along this line, to be held throughout the year in the Civic Auditorium.

Municipal Music in the Cities of Oakland and Berkeley.

In view of the success of the recent municipal orchestra concert held in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, it appears to me that the time is right for a good, strong committee to appear before the city fathers of the cities of Berkeley

and Oakland, respectively, and work for an appropriation of money to hold similar municipal concerts in the Greek Theatre and Oakland Civic Auditorium, as it is clearly demonstrated that the public will attend these concerts if the price is within the reach of all.

I desire at this time to comment upon the efforts of Paul Steindorff in this work in holding concerts of this nature in the Oakland Auditorium, and with the backing of the Oakland municipality success will be assured in the future.

The Woman's Symphony Association will hold its next regular meeting Monday, March 5th, at the Palace Hotel, 3 p. m. Board meeting at 2 p. m.

Miss L. Byrd Mock, one of the Association's members, will speak. She is a noted pen-woman as well as an artist; followed by a "Travelogue" by Joseph George Jacobson, the well-known pianist and composer. Florence Drake LeRoy, who understands the various phases of vocal art, will interpret some of Mr. Jacobson's compositions. All members of the Orchestra and Associations are urged to be present, members and friends of the union are always welcome.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces a splendid and well-balanced bill for next week. Claude Gillingwater, assisted by Miss Julie Herne and his own excellent company, will appear in Reginald Barlow's "Punch Playlet," "The Frame-Up," which grips from its very beginning and tightens its hold throughout. A decided twist at the finish furnishes a complete surprise. While "The Frame-Up" is dramatic throughout it is rife with comedy, one laugh following on the heel of another. As James Gregory, a millionaire, Mr. Gillingwater is given ample scope to display his great talent and to maintain his reputation as one of America's most gifted and most finished actors. The Misses Campbell, pretty girls plentifully endowed with charm and vocal ability, will be heard in songs which for the most part are their own composition and which have proved extraordinarily successful as exemplified by the vogue of "You're as Dear to Me as Dixie Was to Lee." Pat Barrett is as distinguished in his line as Harry Lauder is in his and his songs are just as much a part of him. He is appropriately described as a singer of unusual songs. All his numbers are of the story variety and their lyrics are exceptionally catchy. Frank Wilson merits the title of the Cycling Genius for his control of a bicycle is simply marvelous. The startling feature of Mr. Wilson's performance is the great number of feats he performs while riding backward with his hands off the bars. A great charm of his act is its novelty. Florenz Tempest and Marion Sunshine in "A Broadway Bouquet," and Flanagan and Edwards in "Off and On" will also be included in the bill. Dorothy Jardon, the beautiful Broadway star, will be heard in new songs. Owing to a numerously expressed wish the Greater Morgan Dancers will be retained for another week.

New Orleans Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 293 has signed contracts with six of the largest picture houses in that city, following a vigorous campaign against non-union houses.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Changes of Addresses to February 28, 1917.

Allen, Mrs. R. S., 2223 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Anderson, Arthur, 1352 Park Ave., Emeryville, Cal.
Baker, F. H., Riverside Apts., 50 Golden Gate Ave. (Tel. Prospect 476.)
Baker, Generva, Riverside Apts., 50 Golden Gate Ave. (Tel. Prospect 476.)
Becker, W. A., 1114 Leland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Capelli, A., cor. Miller and Eucalyptus St., So. San Francisco. (Tel. Oakland 7060.)
Cardoza, J., 484 48th Ave., Oakland. (Tel. Piedmont 100.)
Clark, Miss Zhay, 525 Turk St.
Clark, Mrs. E., 3305 Boulevard Ave., Oakland.
Clegg, Chas. S., 1074 61st St., Oakland.
Crawford, W. F., 1040 Manchester St., Crocker Amazon Tract. (Tel. Randolph 1236.)
Davis, M., Apt. 209, 998 Divisadero St. (Tel. Fillmore 1991.)
Davis, S., 1700 Golden Gate Ave., Apt. 12. (Tel. West 1165.)
Del Monte, Henry, 1265 Green St. (Tel. Douglas 1504.)
Domini, G., Garfield Hotel, 354 O'Farrell St. (Tel. Prospect 260.)
Dziurynski, N. J., 445 So. Pilgrim St., Stockton, Cal.
Geiger, E. L., Napa, Cal.
Getchel, G. L., 433 Hadden Road, Oakland. (Tel. Merritt 1081.)
Gortenberg, Emil, 2899 Washington St.
Frolli (Fay), Mrs. Dorothy, Civic Center Hotel.
Hinkley, R. W., 735 Fell St. (Tel. Market 7551.)
Jacobi, M. I., 1382 O'Farrell St. (Tel. Fillmore 138.)
Jacobs, Curly, Burns Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
Johnson, H. E., Local 310, New York.
Levy, Gus H., 427 Front St., care of Jos. Herrscher Co. (Tel. Douglas 1399.)
Lewin, Gus, 447 Eddy St. (Tel. Franklin 3150.)
Lovegod, F., 298A San Salvadore St., San Jose, Cal.
Manheim, M., 965 Dolores St. (Tel. Mission 5311.)
Marc, Theo., 1625 Sacramento St. (Tel. Franklin 8725.)
Marino, P., Portola Theatre, Eureka, Cal.
McCarthy, J. T., 2126 Mission St. (Tel. Market 5217.)
Martens, F. H., 1862 Union St. (Tel. Fillmore 3721.)
McCormack, Mrs. E., 650 Polk St. (Tel. Franklin 7345.)
Milbrath, Elmer, 986 63rd St., Oakland. (Tel. Piedmont 6958J.)
Morgan, George, Kenyon Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah.)
Morrison, J. H., 1087 Market St.
Morse, M. S., 152 S. Ave. 18, Los Angeles, Cal.
Pamies, L., 3941 Sacramento St. (Tel. Pacific 5552.)
Plemenik, August, Hotel Empire, Turk and Taylor Sts.
Pollard, Norman, Maryland Apts., 33rd and Telegraph Ave., Oakland. (Tel. Piedmont 442W.)
Randall, Lelia M., 1521 Webster St. (Tel. West 1457.)
Reno, Vance, 23 Pine Place. (Tel. Prospect 3170.)
Rosebrook, L. E., Alcazar Theatre, San Francisco.
Roubicek, Anton, 846 Baker St.
Schmitt, C. E., 896 Franklin St.
Sharp, Earl C., Hotel Shelton, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Shive, O. P., 307 Capp St. (Tel. Market 2012.)
Stafford, J. L., 1215 Waller St. (Tel. Market 4005.)
Stross, W., Collins Apts., Apt. 102, Vallejo, Cal.
Suennan, Leo, 142 No. Virginia St.
Southall, George, Claremont Hotel, Oakland.
Tuzi, Guido, 609 Union St. (Tel. Garfield 1246.)
Vanderhoff, H. H., 831 Corbett Ave. (Tel. Mission 652.)
Warburton, J. B., Hotel St. Andrew, 440 Post St.
Westcott, Miss Louise, Milan's Cafe, Ninth and Broadway, Oakland.
Wenzel, S. W., Gartland Hotel, Jones and O'Farrell Sts.
Wetmore R. D., 5445 Shafter Ave., Oakland.
Wilbur, C., 665 62nd St., Oakland. (Tel. Piedmont 5442J.)
Wilson, Earl, 187 Rose Ave.
Du Franey, Al., 465 Ellis St. (Tel. Prospect 2867.)
Arnold, Hazel, 622 13th St., Oakland, Cal.

PICKETS AWARDED DAMAGES.

The Iron Molders' Union of Indianapolis has established a record in industrial disputes by forcing a firm to pay damages for illegal arrest and malicious prosecution of its members who were doing peaceful picketing.

The Nordyke & Marmon Company, iron founders, has paid the unionists \$900 and costs rather than appeal a decision against them in the lower courts.

Attorney Salem D. Clark, acting for the iron molders, based the suit on the opinion of the Indiana State Supreme Court that peaceful picketing is legal.

Despite this opinion the Nordyke & Marmon Company, backed by anti-union manufacturers, proceeded to interfere with the pickets.

The unionists were arrested on vagrancy charges, but were acquitted on the ground that their civil rights had been invaded. A damage suit was then started against the company for malicious prosecution and the lower court held for the unionists.

The company appealed the case, but on the day set for the hearing the Nordyke & Marmon attorneys offered to settle out of court by paying \$900 and costs, which was accepted.

"The ending of this case," says Attorney Clark, "recognizes the rule of peaceful picketing to be a civil right under the laws of the State."

COOPERS RAISE WAGES.

Cincinnati Coopers' Union has secured a three-years' contract with wage increases that amount in some cases to \$4 a week. Wage increases granted by certain breweries are 10 and 20 per cent.

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 30, 1916.

Assets	\$66,633,735.94
Deposits	63,499,332.39
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

OPPOSE CONTROLLED EDUCATION.

While the Senate was considering an appropriation bill, Senator Chamberlain again recorded his opposition to the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations.

"Give me the education of the youth of this country," he said, "and the control of \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 for a period of years to use as I please and I venture the prediction that in two or three generations I can practically change the ideals of America.

"The people of this country want no tainted fortunes to accomplish their happiness.

"Without any reflection upon the men who are back of these foundations, to put ourselves in a position where they can influence the spirit of education in our public educational institutions is absolutely out of harmony with the spirit of democracy.

"It is hostile not only to the spirit but to the best interests of free government that any man or group of men, outside of their direct participation in the current of the nation's life, should have any voice or influence in directing and shaping the spirit and policy and purpose of our educational institutions."

DAMAGE AWARD APPEALED.

Bridgeport, Conn., Machinists' Union has appealed to the State Supreme Court from the verdict of the Superior Court which awarded damages against its members of \$5000 to the Max Ams Company.

The decision is based on Section 1296 of the Connecticut statutes, which provide that any person who shall threaten "or use any means calculated or intended" to abstain from doing any act which such person has a legal right to do shall be fined or imprisoned.

Trade unionists are trying to have this law amended. They show that Section 1296 would make the act of a unionist criminal if he dared to argue with a strikebreaker, who has a legal right to work in a struck plant.

BOILER MAKERS ACTIVE.

Officers of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders announce that four new charters have been issued the past week—ship fitters at Philadelphia, Quincy, Mass., and Wilmington, Del., and boiler makers employed by the Cincinnati Northern Railroad at Van Wert, Ohio.

Several new lodges were instituted during January, and the 50,000 mark will be reached before the end of February, it is predicted.

AN AWFUL SUGGESTION.

Samuel S. Schmidt, superintendent of the Jewish settlement in Cincinnati, advises that surveys of the rich be made and that settlements be established where they can reside and be taught how to live moderately.

The suggestion has shocked "uplifters" and idle rich who devote their lives to advising the poor.

BOILER MAKERS RAISE WAGES.

At Vancouver, British Columbia, after a short strike, Boiler Makers' Union No. 194 raised wages from 50 to 56¼ cents an hour, the Pacific Coast standard rate. The nine-hour day is replaced by the 48-hour week.



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Sorensen Co.

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All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

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OUTFITTING CO.**

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First in Quality First in Style

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1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

The Quality Credit House

Cosgrave Cloak & Suit Co.

352 POST ST., on Union Square

Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses and Furs, on
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FLORAL ARTISTS

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THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 24, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—President Brouillet excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Tailors No. 2—A. Zidell, vice H. Hyde.

Communications—Filed—From the San Francisco Art Association, announcement of an exhibition of handicrafts on Tuesday, February 27th. From W. J. O'Connell, Department of Labor, relative to Oriental labor. From Assistant Postmaster General Koons, relative to government ownership of telephones in the District of Columbia. From Congressman Lewis, thanking Council for its appreciation of his bill.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Cracker Bakers No. 125, inclosing wage scale and agreement. Wage scale and agreement of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Chauffeurs' Union, resolutions relative to the creation of a position of chief chauffeur to have supervision of all chauffeurs employed by the municipal government of San Francisco. From Thomas S. Mulvey, secretary of Superior Courts, relative to juries. From Department of Public Health, relative to sanitary conditions in factories and mercantile establishments; also relative to the sterilization of rags and all mill waste.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the Stable and Garage Employees' Union, requesting that publicity be given to the fact that there are many evening schools throughout the city that teach citizenship.

Referred to Joint Board of Culinary Workers—From Cooks' Helpers, relative to conditions in Coffee Dan's.

Requests Complied With—From Yeast Workers' Union, Washington, D. C., requesting the secretary to write to Fleischmann Company, urging them to have their employees become members of organized labor.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate John Vance Thompson, requesting the Council to use its utmost endeavors to foster love for American institutions, by protecting the rights and liberties of our people, and further requesting that a committee of nine be elected to be known as a committee of justice.

Moved that the resolutions be adopted. Amendment, to refer to the law and legislative committee. Amendment to the Amendment, that the resolutions be adopted and that part relating to the election of a committee of nine be stricken out, and that the functions of that committee devolve upon the law and legislative committee; amendment to amendment carried; 58 in favor, 47 against.

Resolutions as adopted read:

"Whereas, It is necessary for the welfare and happiness of our people that a high standard of American citizenship shall be maintained, with respect for our institutions and regard for our laws; and

"Whereas, Protection of our rights and liberties by equal and just administration of law is an institution that must be held inviolate; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, use its utmost endeavors to foster love for American institutions, by protecting the rights and liberties of our people; and, further

"Resolved, That the law and legislative committee shall carefully survey and report their findings of all trials in which the liberties of our people are endangered, and that said committee shall propose ways and means for protecting the interests and reputation of organized labor from prejudiced or unfair treatment at law."

The part stricken out read:

"Resolved, That a committee of nine (9) be elected by this meeting, to be known as the committee of justice; and, further

"Resolved, That the committee,"

Resolutions were submitted by the Typographical Union, requesting indorsement and co-operation in the effort to enforce the eight-hour workday in the State Printing Office at Sacramento.

"Whereas, The eight-hour workday has long been the goal of organized labor, especially in the skilled trades, and the establishment thereof has become almost universally recognized by the Federal Government, various State, county and municipal governments, and by many corporations, firms and individual employers; and

"Whereas, it has been brought to the attention of the executive committee of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, that in the State Printing Office at Sacramento, during the recent session of the California Legislature, employees were required to work many hours overtime in excess of the recognized and accepted standard of eight hours per day, and that during the closing days of the legislative session and following adjournment, twelve-hour shifts were maintained in the office; and

"Whereas, There is on file in the office of the State Printer applications for employment from artisans connected with the printing industry, in addition to the roster of eligibles created by the Civil Service Commission, and there are many other persons in the State of California, who would gladly accept temporary employment in the State Printing Office; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we protest the system whereby a few persons may be employed at excessive overtime work while the services of many competent unemployed workmen are available;

"Resolved, That we further protest the system which requires artisans of the printing industry to subject themselves to conditions of employment that require a high grade of efficiency for almost beggarly short terms of employment during rush periods of the legislative session and then endure long terms of unemployment awaiting future periods of excessive legislative activities;

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution of protest be forwarded to the Governor of California, members of the California Legislature and the State Printer;

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution of protest be forwarded, with a request for its indorsement, to the California State Federation of Labor, the California State Building Trades Council, all central labor bodies in the State, and all unions of the printing industry in California."

Moved that the resolutions be indorsed. Amendment, that they be referred to the executive committee; amendment lost and the original motion to indorse carried.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Picketing cases now on in the Police Court still undecided; are putting out house cards. Boiler Makers and Barbers have indorsed resolutions in bomb cases.

Label Section—Minutes filed.

Executive Committee—On the request of the Bottlers' Protective Association relative to boxes, your committee referred the matter to Bros. Deseppe and O'Connell to take up with the District Council of Carpenters for the purpose of reaching an adjustment of same. On the request of Tailors' Union No. 2 for a boycott on the firms

Industrial Accident Commission

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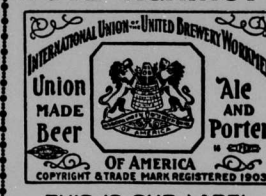
In a thrilling romance of Love and Adventure

"THE SLAVE MARKET"

Latest First Run Hearst Pathe News Pictures and a Wm. Fox Comedy.

Don't Miss DOROTHY DALTON in "CHICK-EN CASEY," Friday and Saturday.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

THIS IS OUR LABEL

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

of Rosenblum & Abrahams and George Boss, your committee referred this matter to the president and secretary of the Council to take up with the Tailors' Association and report back to the next meeting of the committee. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Bill Posters' Union, subject to the indorsement of its International and the Theatrical Federation. Upholsterers' wage scale and agreement laid over one week, no committee appearing. Acting on the recommendations of the sub-committee relative to the matters contained in the circular letter from the American Federation of Labor, same were approved and hereby submitted for Council's indorsement. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of sub-committee, consisting of Bros. O'Connell and Johnson:

Committee recommends that the San Francisco Labor Council, during the ensuing year, through its various officers, committees and delegates, seek to accomplish the following objects:

1. To urge those organizations which have thus far not contributed one hour's wages to the fund for the Danbury hatters, to do so immediately.

2. To secure the co-operation of all labor and progressive elements to put an anti-injunction law, modeled on the Clayton Act, upon the statute books of this State.

3. To have all labor unions immediately petition Congress to pass the Booher-Hughes bill, regulating interstate commerce in convict-made goods.

4. To encourage more democratic management of our school system, to give teachers a voice in the administration of the school system, and to organize the teachers into organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

5. To assist in the organization of the unorganized trades and occupations.

6. To assist the White Rats Actors in securing recognition of their organization by local theatres.

7. To assist cigar makers and tobacco workers by patronizing only union-made goods.

8. To assist in the reorganization of the culinary workers by patronizing the union house card.

9. To assist the garment workers by insisting upon every union man wearing at least five labels and every woman at least two labels.

10. To promote harmony and co-operation in our ranks by making labor questions our first concern, and relegating all other matters to the rear as far as possible.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Moved to cite Mr. Fred Kaiser to appear at meeting of executive committee on Monday evening, February 26th; carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$274.25.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$133.25.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held February 21st.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President C. L. Rockhill, with all officers present but E. Guth, L. L. Stopple, I. Holtzer, I. Torrence and Robt. Aaron.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Cooks' Union No. 44 for Bro. Emil G. Buehrer were received and the delegate seated.

Communications—From Waitresses' Union No. 48, asking to be relieved of the per capita donation at this time as they had just passed through a great financial stress; request granted and filed.

Reports of Unions—The following unions reported that they will pay the one-half cent per member donation: Sheet Metal Workers, Bill Posters. Bartenders and Cooks stated that the Joint Board of Culinary Workers are about to start an active campaign for the demand for the union house card and union bar card. Shoe Clerks request a demand for their working card; Grocery Clerks for their monthly button.

Committees—Agitation committee met at 7:45 p. m., but on account of Bro. Leo of the Printing Pressmen's Union not appearing, matter was laid over. Bro. Buehrer of the Cooks' Union was placed on the visiting committee.

Unfinished Business—Sister Smith, secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary, stated that she would see Mrs. Galvin relative to patronizing Chinese laundry.

New Business—On request of Ladies' Auxiliary a motion was made and carried to grant them the use of twelve tables for their whist games to be held at house of Mrs. Mary O'Lague, 4227 Twenty-sixth street. Motion made and carried to ask Superintendent McCabe to have hall rent that was paid for this month remitted or credited. On request of Musician Ladies' Auxiliary a motion was made and carried to give them the use of twenty tables at 10 cents each on Monday, February 26th. Bro. Brundage at this time explained the use of their label on advertising display cards or posters. Secretary instructed to send letter to Printing Pressmen's Union.

Mr. Neil, a publicity man, at this time addressed the Section on a campaign of publicity on the "label, card and button"; also stated that the article appearing in the "Chronicle" of February 18th should be printed separate and sent to all trade unionists. A motion was made and carried to have E. Guth appear before the agitation committee and to bring with him all the property of the Label Section; committee given full power to act. Motion made and carried to commend President Brouillet on his attitude on the new law of the Council that stipulates that a delegate must have five labels on his wearing apparel.

Good of the Section—Delegates urged to boost some particular label, card or button each meeting of their union.

Receipts—Dues, \$35; label agitation, \$39.83.

Expenses—Donaldson Printing Co., \$12.50.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m., to meet on Wednesday, March 7th.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

All who believe that it is a right and a duty of the private citizen to say to his government, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," should send a postage stamp to the Anti-Socialist Book Co., 225 Sixth street, N. E., Washington, D. C., and get a catalog "100 Best Anti-Socialist Books." As a guide to libertarian literature this catalog has no equal. It also contains many inspiring quotations of which we append samples:

What is everybody's business is nobody's business. What is everybody's profit is nobody's profit. What is everybody's loss is nobody's loss; therefore if the government loses hundreds of millions no one has lost anything.—J. B. Barnhill.

Other liberties are held under government, but the liberty of opinion keeps governments themselves in due subjection to their duties—Lord Erskine.

This is the true formula of freedom: Where the people fear the government you have tyranny; where the government fears the people you have liberty.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers. By the presence of their announcements in your paper they display their friendship for organized labor.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Days
Toil Is
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THE HOME BEER



The
Fireside Sentiment

best realized with

Radiant Fire

With but a few feet of GAS burned per hour in the new fireplace heater known as the RADIANT FIRE, a substantial, pleasing and beautiful warmth is distributed throughout the largest room in a very few minutes.

IN EFFECT—THE RAYS OF THE SUN.

IN APPEARANCE—THE FIRE OF THE OPAL.

Ask us about Radiant Heat

Consult our HOUSE-HEATING DEPARTMENT, ROOM 507, in our headquarters building.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

445 Sutter Street

Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



MARCH, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.....	5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(34) Reuter Bros.....	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461 Bush
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....	343 Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....	675 Stevenson
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight

(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome

(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market

(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie

(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building

(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.

(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay

(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp

(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson

(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary

(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay

(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.

(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The regular meeting of the union, held Sunday, February 25th, brought out the usual attendance and proved exceedingly interesting to those present. The meeting was called to order at 1:15 o'clock and did not adjourn until 5 p. m. The secretary reported 17 traveling cards deposited during the month and 13 withdrawal cards issued. Two deaths occurred—George H. Logan and Joseph M. O'Brien. Walter F. Barth and Carl H. Hoffmann were initiated and E. J. Thomas and Robert R. Spaeth filed applications for membership. A communication was received from the "Evening Bulletin," giving notice that the publishers of that paper desire to renew the arbitration agreement with the union and the officers were instructed to attest their signatures to a new international arbitration agreement with the publisher of the "Bulletin." The executive committee reported that it had protested during the month the overtime work in the State Printing Office and the long shifts established in that plant during rush periods. The protest was forwarded to the Governor of California, the State Printer, members of the Legislature and various State and local central bodies, together with printing trades unions of California. After full discussion of the action the committee was sustained by practically a unanimous vote. The attention of the union was called to the fact that Clifford W. Thomas, former chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, has been located in the Northwest and that he is traveling under the name of Taylor. The officers of the union were instructed to forward a letter of appreciation to the San Francisco "Chronicle" for the splendid article on the Typographical Union which appeared in its issue of February 25th. It was also ordered that 500 copies of the paper be purchased for distribution by the executive committee. Messrs. Desepete, Barling and Rockhill, representing the Label Section of San Francisco Labor Council, were granted the floor of the union for the purpose of explaining why the Label Section wants increased funds to carry on its work. Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, also was granted the floor to explain why the books of the Allied had not been reported as having been duly audited in October last and his explanation was received as satisfactory and the action of the union's delegates was also approved. A communication from the California State Federation of Labor, calling attention to important measures pending before the Legislature, among them the Rominger apprentice bill, introduced in the Senate. It was ordered that the president and secretary of the union take whatever measures may be necessary to secure the defeat of this objectionable apprentice bill.

Miss Emma Toland, linotype operator, employed at the "Examiner," suffered a painful accident on Saturday evening last at the corner of Powell and Bush streets, being a victim of the storm that swept over this city the latter part of last week. Miss Toland was thrown to the pavement by a gust of wind and fell in such manner as to break a hip bone. She was immediately removed to the Central Emergency Hospital for first aid treatment and afterward taken to Mary's Help Hospital. Her physician's say that she will not be able to leave the institution

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
Funeral Charges from \$75.00 up—First-Class Service
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10 Geary Street Barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, secretary.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Russ Hall, 235 Montgomery.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemen and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Mondays, 8 P. M. Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Steuart.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, 1520 Ellis.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roach Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 89—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

for at least two months. Miss Eva Cook, also of the "Examiner" chapel, was with Miss Toland at the time of the accident. She was also knocked over by the wind, but escaped without serious injury.

Phil Johnson, of the "Recorder" chapel, announces himself as a candidate for delegate to the Colorado Springs convention.

LEOPOLD HARRIS ANNOUNCES NEW BUSINESS CONNECTION.

Leopold Harris, founder and owner of the Greater San Francisco Cloak Co., for the past ten years, is now devoting his undivided attention to the two stores of Gould, Sullivan & Co., in San Francisco and Oakland, respectively. The popularity of the Greater in the past was always accredited to the personality of Mr. Harris and to his progressive and broad business policy. Now that he is with Gould, Sullivan & Co. he is making his personality felt both in the policy of the firm and the character of the merchandise. Mr. Harris recently returned from New York after making very extensive purchases for the spring season and the superior styles in suits, coats and dresses at popular prices are due to his good taste and judgment as a buyer of many years' experience.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Patria is still drawing big crowds to the New Mission. Mrs. Vernon Castle, the star of this series, has certainly shown the movie fans the real idea on preparedness. Next Sunday "The Island God Forgot" will be shown, introducing some more thrilling adventures of this great American society favorite. Pauline Fredericks, Paramount's greatest star, will also be shown in "The Slave Market," supported by Thomas Meighan. A thrilling romance of the Spanish Main, a photoplay of love, adventure and heroism. By special request George Beban will appear in the Paramount picture "The Italian," Wednesday and Thursday, in conjunction with the Vitagraph feature "Her Right To Live." Friday and Saturday Jack Pickford and Louise Huff will be presented in an adaptation of the celebrated novel by Charles Dickens, entitled "Great Expectations." The management is preparing to show sometime during the Lenten season, as an added feature, "The Rosary," featuring Kathlyn Williams. Watch for the date.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Charles H. Long of the post office clerks, Thomas Lynch of the Alaska fishermen, Casmier Le Clair of the painters, George W. Nixon and John J. Leonard of the marine engineers, Mrs. A. C. Walden of the laundry workers, Walter Koppenhoefer and James McGowan of the bartenders.

On next Saturday evening, in Moose Auditorium, Golden Gate avenue and Jones street, a benefit ball will be given to raise funds for the families of the Irish trade unionists who were killed or imprisoned as a result of the Irish revolution. The fund is being called for throughout the United States by James Larkin, now in Chicago. The admission to the dance will be 25 cents. Auspices of the Socialist party.

The Cap Makers' Union held its first entertainment and dance Sunday evening, February 18th, at La Boheme Hall, 1530 Ellis street. The feature of the evening was a violin and piano duet of classic opera selections by the Sweays Sisters, also singing and fancy dancing by Miss Rozsky and Miss Shearman. The Cap Makers' Union wish to thank all the talent that participated in making the affair a success.

The Sunday Closing League is confident of success in its efforts to secure the passage of a Sunday closing law at the present session of the State Legislature. According to R. H. Baker, representative of the Sunday Closing League, grocers, small merchants, bakers and proprietors of most of the stores in the outlying districts are as strongly in favor of the Sunday closing law as are their employees. The Sunday closing bill has received the indorsement of the California State Federation of Labor and practically every labor union in and around San Francisco.

The new wage scale of the Cracker Bakers' Union, calling for an increase in wages of fifty cents per day, has been submitted to the San Francisco Labor Council for indorsement.

The Labor Council has approved the new wage

scale of Bill Posters' Union providing an additional fifty cents a day for drivers and helpers belonging to the union.

The Labor Council has under advisement the approval of the new working agreement and wage scale of the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union, which calls for a fifty-cents-per-day increase in wages for a portion of the membership of the organization.

For the defense of those indicted in the preparedness parade bomb outrage cases, Boiler Makers' Union No. 6 has made a cash donation of \$250. Resolutions declaring belief in the innocence of the defendants in the bomb cases have been unanimously adopted by this organization.

Charles F. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, accompanied by Judge O. N. Hilton of Denver, was here Tuesday en route to Los Angeles. They will visit the various mining camps in the State in the interests of organization. Conditions among the miners are improving, according to Moyer, but this advancement is not keeping pace with the increase in the high cost of living.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 has contributed to the fund being raised to restore former Governor Hunt of Arizona to office.

Gus Uhl, general organizer of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, arrived here Tuesday from Los Angeles. He has been visiting locals and organizing new ones.

The Labor Council and the Steam Laundry Workers' Union were represented at the funeral of Mrs. L. C. Walden, which took place Tuesday afternoon.

On and after May 21st, Journeymen Sheet Metal Workers of San Francisco and Alameda County will be paid \$6 a day, an increase of 50 cents. The original demand for the increase was to take effect March 1st, but a rule of the Building Trades Council requires that a notice of ninety days be given, so the increase will go into effect May 21st.

MRS. WALDEN PASSES.

Mrs. Adaleiadi A. Walden, one of those who planted the seed of organization among those workers engaged in the laundry industry in this city, passed away last Sunday at her home. Mrs. Walden was a native of New York, 59 years of age. She was a woman of fine sympathies, and being a student of human nature, early acquired a knowledge of the principles which underlay the labor movement and took an active part in promoting its progress—a work in which she never grew tired, finding nothing too small to undertake in the interest of the movement which she lived to serve. Her influence will long be felt among those whose privilege it was to come in contact with her, and the memory of faithful service, cheerfully performed, will serve to strengthen the hearts of those she has left to carry on the work from the point where illness halted her.

The funeral took place on Tuesday from the parlors of Ryan, McDonnell & Donohoe. Interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

MAYOR CURBS GREED.

In order to prevent the coal combine from fattening off the people of San Francisco, Mayor Rolph sacrificed the opportunity to make a fortune for himself by shipping coal in here and selling it for \$9 a ton where it could have been disposed of for as high as \$15 and \$20 a ton. Rolph caused barge load after barge load of coal to be towed into port, shattering with his shipments the big profits a combine of coal men planned to make through selling high-priced coal in San Francisco.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

The official magazine of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union reports the following recent gains:

Columbus, Ohio—Wages of stereotypers increased \$2.50 a week.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Electrotypers' Union secured a three years' contract. Wages are increased \$1 a week immediately and a total of \$2 a week during the life of the agreement.

Indianapolis—One-year agreement for electrotypers assures a 44-hour work week and increases of \$1 a week for certain classes of work.

Nashville—Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union established a minimum wage scale of \$25 a week for foremen and secured a one-year contract.

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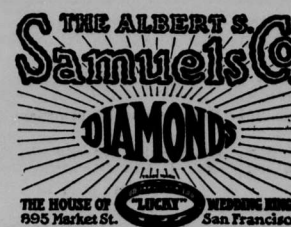
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